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Department of Conservation

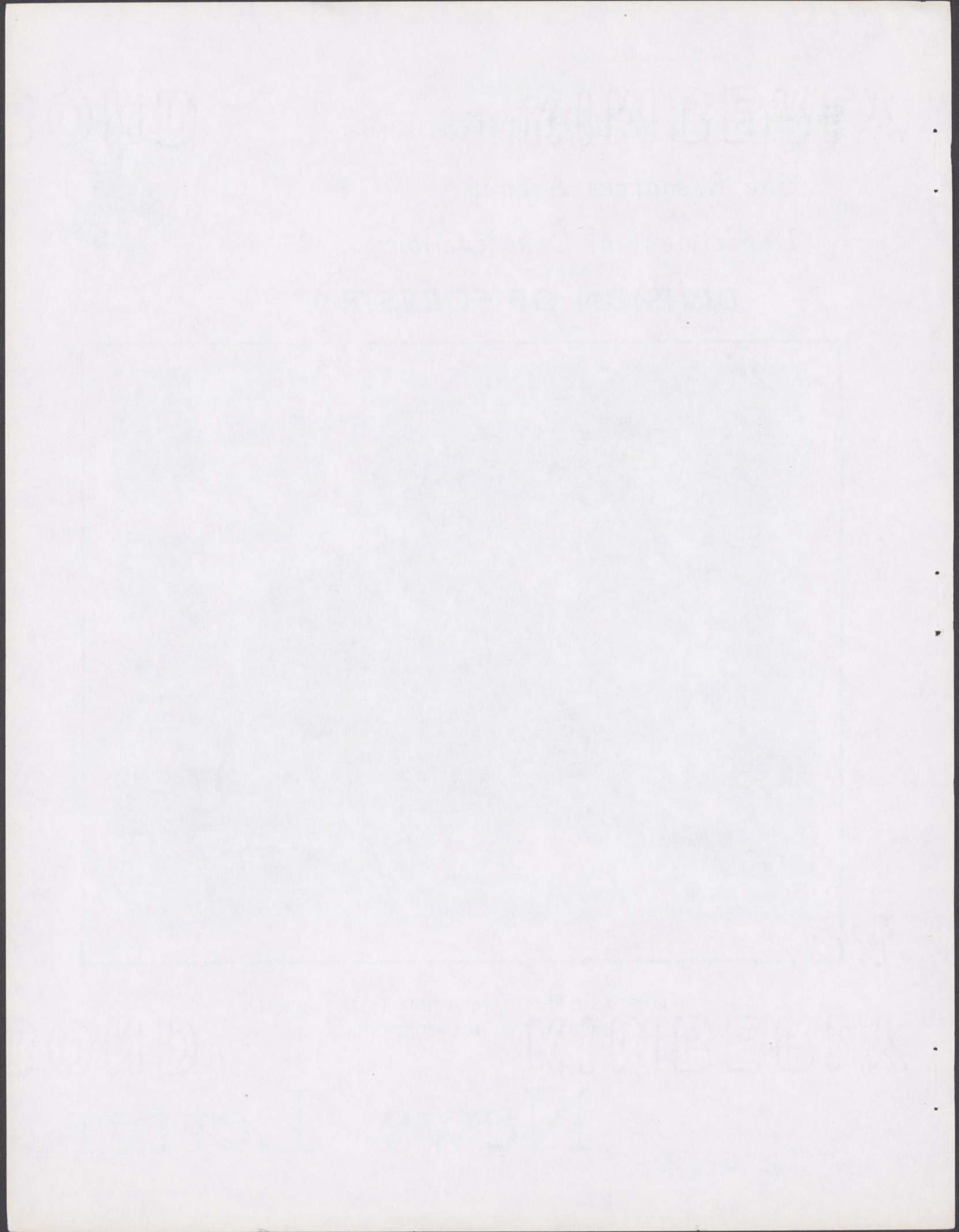
DIVISION OF FORESTRY



LEONIDAS T. PETERSEN, DEPUTY STATE FORESTER
SACRAMENTO HEADQUARTERS

News Letter

January-February-March 1970
Volume 33 - Nos. 24 - 25 - 26



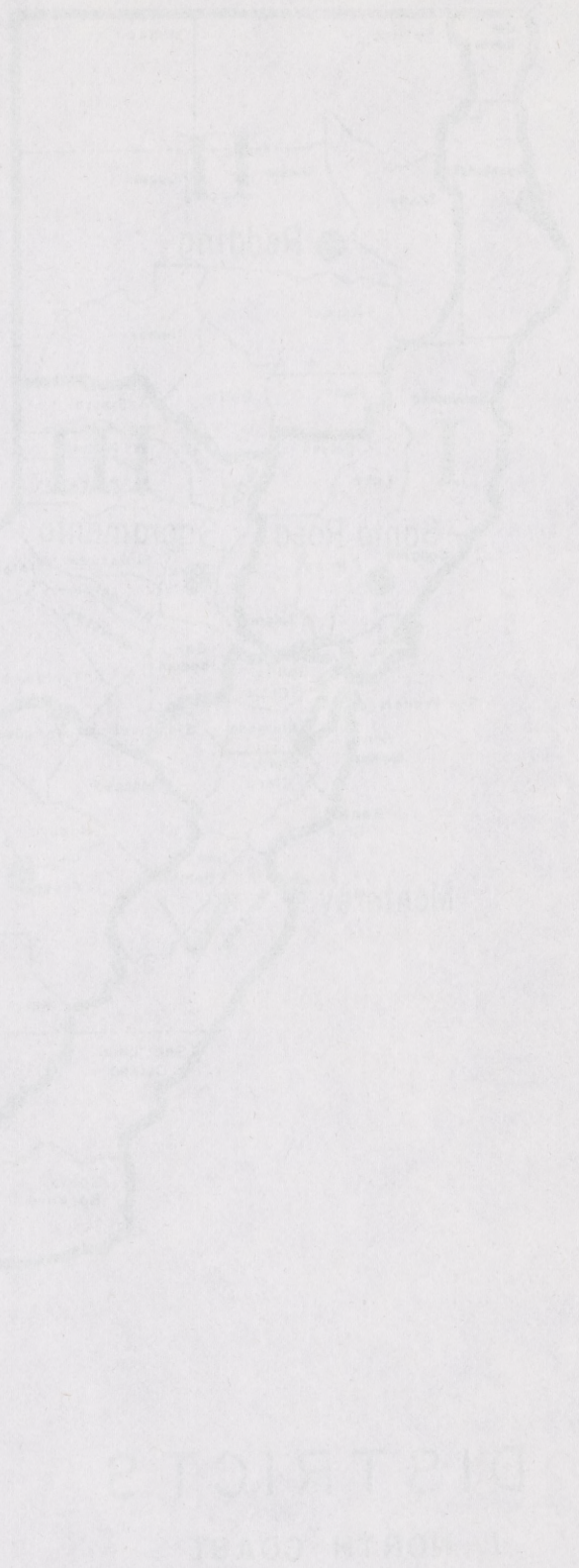
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF FORESTRY



DISTRICTS

- I NORTH COAST
- II SIERRA CASCADE
- III CENTRAL SIERRA
- IV SAN JOAQUIN
- V CENTRAL COAST
- VI SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535



DISTRICTS

- I. NORTH COAST
- II. CENTRAL COAST
- III. SOUTHERN COAST
- IV. SAN JOSE
- V. CENTRAL VALLEY
- VI. SOUTHERN VALLEY
- VII. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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EDITOR: RICHARD J. ERNEST

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CAVITY

EDITOR: RICHARD J. ELLIS

BIOGRAPHY OF LEONIDAS T. "PETE" PETERSEN

Deputy State Forester
Sacramento Headquarters

Leonidas T. Petersen was born April 26, 1916, in Paso Robles, California. Pete was raised on a cattle and grain ranch and graduated from Paso Robles Joint Union High School in 1934.

He attended the University of California at Berkeley from 1934 through 1938, receiving a degree in Forestry with a minor in Range Management. He was active in various campus activities, including rowing for the California crew.

Upon graduation from U. C., he worked for the Federal Soil Conservation Service at Vacaville, where he met his wife, Beverly Carr of Napa.

In 1938 and '39 he did graduate work at University of California at Davis in Animal Husbandry.

His first State employment was as a Highway Laborer at Quincy in May of 1937.

On May 12, 1939, Pete reported to Ranger Hy Wyman at Hollister as an Assistant State Forest Ranger. After working a continuous 168-hour work week for five straight months, a free week end was granted to marry Beverly Carr.

On March 1, 1940, Pete reported to Ray Clar in Sacramento to assist in the development of the "1940 Clar Plan." Considerable time was spent in making visibility studies of mountain peaks throughout the State.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor, Pete joined Lew Moran, Mike Brock, and John Van Dyke in 24-hour dispatching duty.

Pete was in the U. S. Navy from December, 1943, to February, 1946. He took officer training at Cornell University and Naval Amphibious Operations at Fort Pierce, Florida. He participated in four landing operations in the Philippines. He later returned to Washington, D. C., for training as a photo interpreter.

Pete returned to state service on March 25, 1946, and reported to Melvin Pomponio at the District Office in Redding as a Forest Technician (later reclassified to Ranger, then Assistant Deputy State Forester).

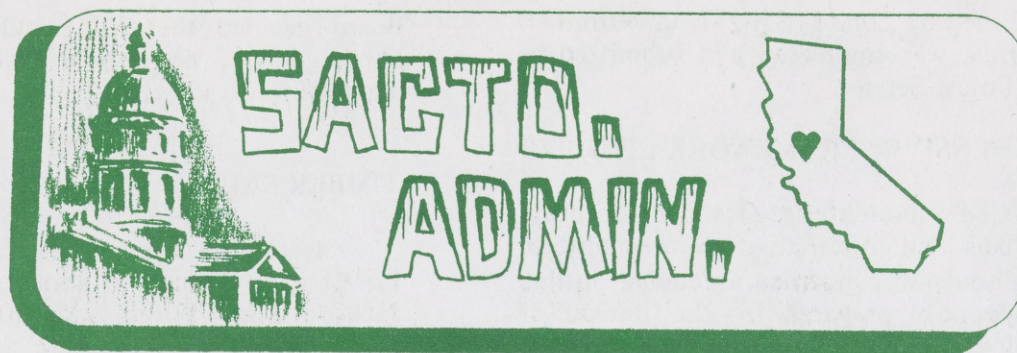
On August 1, 1949, he was appointed Deputy State Forester in charge of the Conservation Camp Program.

On May 9, 1950, the responsibilities of the Engineering Section were combined with Camp Operations. During this time span, the Camp Program expanded from two adult conservation camps with 120 inmates to 29 camps and 2,380 men. During this expansion many construction and administrative problems were encountered; Labor Union opposition, the doubling of the Camp Program during the Brown administration, and the concept of the conservation training centers.

Since 1949, many modern fire stations, ranger headquarters, district headquarters, and the Fire Academy have been conceived, budgeted, and constructed under the direction and leadership of Pete.

Pete is a member of C.S.E.A., C.D.F.E.A., Commonwealth Club, Society of American Foresters, Past President State Men's Club and CSEA Chapter 127 and a Past Scout Master.

Bev and Pete have two children, Andrew, a senior at McClatchy High School; and Diane, who is married and has two little girls.



SCHEDULE "A" STANDARDS COMMITTEE

A Schedule "A" Standards Committee was formed in response to the State Forester's request that District IV come up with some possible Schedule "A" standards that could be applied state-wide. The first meeting to determine goals and methods of reaching them was held at the District Office conference room on November 14. The committee consists of: Deputy Knowlton, chairman; and Rangers Ray Banks, Bill Pennington, Bob Moran and Bob Voss (secretary).

DEPUTY KNOWLTON MEETS WITH REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Deputy Knowlton conducted a meeting of regional representatives of three employee associations of this area. Discussed were the State Forester's regulations and District Manual Supplement covering employer-employee relations. Also discussed were ways of a smoother and more insured way of employee-employer relationship here in District IV.

REFORESTATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Reforestation Advisory Committee to the State Forester met at the Division's nursery near Davis on December 11th. They toured the plant and exchanged reports on reforestation efforts in the federal, private and state sectors. Retiring members, Emanuel Fritz, Professor Emeritus of the University of California, and Ralph Van Wagner of the Los Angeles County Department of Forester and Fire Warden, were honored by resolutions. Fritz had prompted the 1957 legislation that established the committee.

JACKSON STATE FOREST

A sale of 10.4 mil. board feet of timber from Jackson State Forest was awarded for a high bid of \$354,314 to the Georgia Pacific Corporation on December 16th. Prices for Douglas fir and redwood were \$47.62 and \$29.50 per thousand board feet respectively.

FIRE SUPPRESSION

During the month of December, there were 66 forest fires that burned 179 acres of timber, range and watershed lands in the wildland area protected by the Division of Forestry. The five year average shows 38 fires that burned 65 acres for the month of December.

Fire season was officially terminated in Southern California (District VI) on December 19, 1969.

FIRE CONTROL - TRAINING

An extended Attack Fire Management Course was presented at the Fire Academy by instructors Carniglia, Paulus and Graf. The first group of 12 trainees were selected statewide from the Associate and Assistant Ranger classes. The course was well received, and with a few revisions will be presented two more times this winter and spring.

FIRE PLANNING

Proposed changes in current instructions for Fire Reports, FC 18, and FC 71, were presented at a District I Dispatcher's meeting on December 11. Also reported was the progress, to date, of the FIRES Committee concerning automating fire information.

Preliminary report on fire incidence and

acreage burned on Zone I (CM-2) land, within all of California, was completed and submitted to the U. S. Forest Service.

COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK STUDIES

The CDF representative attended a meeting of the Plans and Alternatives Subcommittee. Primary discussion concerned a detailed outline of the appendix prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation. Later in the month the Land Plan Task Force spent several days revising this outline as it pertained to the subject material to be covered in the Land Plan element.

The Land Plan Task Force continued discussion of the format of presentation of the Land Plan. A series of tables depicting Land Resource availability, needs, and programs designed to meet the needs in the various time frame projections were devised.

Work began on developing an inventory of the existing wildland fire protection system in each of the 11 hydrologic subregions. Budget and acreage data are the measures used to depict status for the base year of 1965. Study and discussion was begun on means of projecting fire protection needs to years 1980, 2000, and 2020.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

The State Forester was represented at the California Association of Soil Conservation Districts and the Pacific Area National Association of Soil Conservation Districts. He was also represented at the periodic review by Federal and State agencies of Public Law 566 project activity.

Activities on individual water project planning was taken on the Auburn Reservoir Project. Information was received from the field relative to classification of personnel to be assigned to the project.

CDF has initiated a review of the tentative water quality control plan for the Mono Lake watershed.

FOREST PRACTICE ACT

The Board of Forestry on January 6, concluded the study requested by a legislative budget committee of a proposal to charge fees to timber operators to pay for the cost of administration of the Forest Practice Act. The

Board decided that this would not be good public policy, nor would it be equitable or practical to do so.

TIMBER SALE

A report was made to the Board of Forestry on January 6 about a timber sale on Jackson State Forest adjacent to the Pygmy Forest Reserve. This 250 acre reserve was established by the State Forester in 1962 and an application to have it declared a Registered Natural Landmark is pending before the National Park Service. Many complaints had been received from the public in November and December about the proposed timber sale by the Division of Forestry in the adjacent area. To meet this concern the Division made plans for protection of the reserve and a careful harvest in the sale area.

A sale of 12.1 million board feet of timber was made January 8 with a value of \$467,966, from another area on Jackson State Forest in Mendocino County.

PUBLICATIONS

California produced 5.3 billion board feet of timber in 1968, according to State Forest Note No. 38 issued by the Division of Forestry in January. This production is five percent higher than 1967.

CIVIL DEFENSE - FLOOD EMERGENCY 1970

During the month of January, Division of Forestry forces were involved in flood emergency activities at Guerneville, Lakeport, Fort Jones, Big Valley, Bieber, Nubieber, Redding, Red Bluff and along the levees of Butte and Cache Creeks.

FIRE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Several Division of Forestry fire control administrators were among those who attended the annual interagency Fire Research and Development Review, sponsored jointly by the U. S. Forest Service's Riverside Fire Laboratory and San Dimas Equipment Development Center and held at the San Dimas Center. The objective was for research and equipment development

people to describe briefly the progress made in various fire prevention and fire control studies and to discuss with their customers (the administrators) the important problems that remained unsolved and toward which future research effort should be directed. The two-day meeting ended with a tour of the San Dimas Center and an explanation of the many equipment development projects being carried on at the Center.

FOREST PRACTICE ACT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since the Forest Practice Act was passed by the California Legislature in 1945, the question has often been asked, "Is the Act accomplishing its intended purpose of conserving and maintaining the productivity of the state's timberlands in the interests of the economic welfare of the state?" The question is important, but the answer has not been easy to attain because of the cost and time of performing required field work. Recently, the Society of American Foresters, Northern California Section, has studied the question and has decided to try and provide meaningful answers.

The Section's research committee, chaired presently by Clint Phillips, Fire Research Coordinator for the Division of Forestry, has formed three subcommittees of professional foresters drawn from a variety of public and private forestry agencies and companies. One subcommittee is exploring ways to answer the question, "What are the comparative effects of various land uses and management practices on different wildland values?" A second subcommittee is addressing itself to the questions, "What is the cost of harvesting or managing timber so as to provide also for increased and improved water, recreation, fish, wildlife, and esthetics? Who pays now for these costs, and how? Who should pay, and how?" The third subcommittee is charged with studying the silvicultural effects on California's privately owned commercial timberlands as the result of harvesting timber under the state's Forest Practice Act. Earl Sechrist, Assistant Deputy State Forester in the Division of Forestry's Forest Range, and Watershed Management Section in Sacramento, is a member of this latter subcommittee. The "silvicultural effects" subcommittee has designed a pilot study to be conducted in

Humboldt County during 1970 by local members of the Society of American Foresters. This pilot study will determine the feasibility of obtaining statistically meaningful information and the possibility of extending the study to the remainder of the state in future years.

WEIGHT SCALING - WHAT IS IT?

Weight scaling is a fast and accurate method of determining the board foot or cubic foot volume of a truck load of logs by weighing it rather than by scaling each log.

Many large companies in the southern states and in the northern Rockies have been using this method of buying and selling logs and pulp wood for some time. However, because most of the logs in California have been from old growth stands of timber, their large volumes have made them easy to scale (figure 1). On Jackson State Forest the transition from harvesting old growth logs to harvesting the smaller second growth logs started in 1959, and with it came a whole new set of problems, one of which was scaling (the measurement of the usable board feet of lumber in a log).

The scaling problem did not work itself out, so a different approach was sought. The possibility of weighing logs was intriguing. It took several years to collect and analyze the data. It took cooperation from the loggers, the mill owners, the Jackson State Forest staff and the California Division of Forestry administrators.



Fig. 1. Large old growth logs were easy to truck scale. Average log volumes were over 1,000 board feet with many three or four log loads.

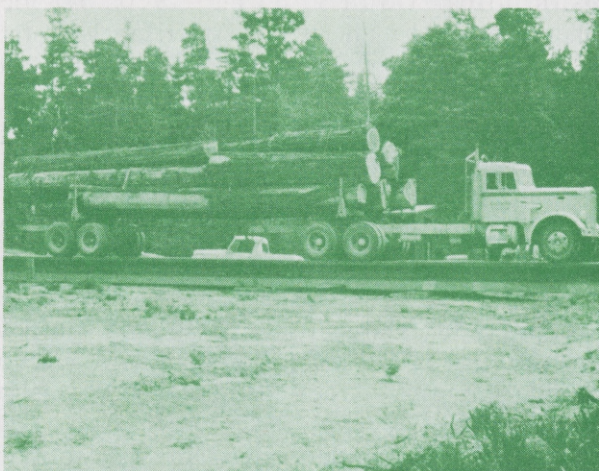


Fig. 2. If you were truck scaling, this would be one of the easier young growth load of logs to scale. However, weighing on the platform scale takes 1½ to 2 minutes.

The loggers, more than anyone else, have much to gain by a faster method of determining volumes. Often scaling requires a truck to wait for the logs to be measured. A reasonable average of 10 to 15 minutes per stop for scaling is not uncommon. Unconventional loads of 40 to 108 pieces of wood are virtually impossible to scale and some guesstimating is done in order to keep the trucks moving. This lost time multiplied by 5 or 6 times a day usually adds up to the loss of an extra truck load of logs per day, which is where the gravy is made for the logger. The State found its scaling costs were too high when using conventional methods. It also tied up technical personnel for scaling, and other workloads suffered.

Alternatives had to be found!

In the Spring of 1964, Jackson State Forest started collecting data from truck loads of logs that had been both scaled and weighted (fig. 2). These data were correlated and analyzed. In 1965 and 1966 more and more data were collected, correlated, and analyzed until it was felt that most of the variables involved with weighing were better understood.

The breakthrough occurred in 1967 when the State purchased a 100,000 pound capacity truck scale and sold about 7 million board feet of timber to be weighed. All logs from that sale were both 100 percent scaled and weighed. The main reason for this was that we were breaking a

tradition over 100 years old. Some log buyers understood what we were trying to do, **but** others looked on with a skeptical eye. We **had to** get buyer acceptance not only of the new idea of a pound measure but also of the sampling techniques we wanted to use.

Most log buyers were still skeptical when two sales were sold in 1968 using a board foot to weight ratio as a method of determining volumes and values. Two bids were received for one sale and only one bid for the other. We weighed all the truck loads of logs in the woods and accurately sample-scaled random truck loads of logs after they were spread out in the mill yard (fig. 3). Things had a way of working themselves out that summer. About half way through the sales most of the skepticism disappeared when our projected sample-scaled volumes and values were less than 2 percent different from the purchaser's total scale. We had met the test.

In 1969, a record sale of over 21 million board feet sold for over 1 million dollars. A transaction like this indicates that weight scaling is here to stay until a more efficient method of selling is found that satisfies both the buyer and seller. This record sale used a full time weighmaster and a part time scaler whereas the old standard landing scale would have required 3 full-time scalers. Delay time for trucks is 1 to 2 minutes for weighing, during which time the driver puts on the tire flaps and checks the binders, so very little time is lost.



Sample load of young growth logs being accurately scaled at the mill after they are unloaded and spread out on the ground. The log being scaled is the largest log on that load. Average log volume is less than 250 board feet.

By February 1970 the Division will have sold over 68 million board feet with weight in pounds as an integral part of the system of measuring volumes.

If this sounds like a panacea, it is not. There are limitations and economic factors to consider before one would consider weighing as the only alternative to scaling. Large volumes must move, scale sites have to be properly located, and there has to be an understanding of what is happening by the parties involved and by the bookkeepers.

The system is not unique, but the Division has led the way in California and now others are starting to follow.

Maybe the next step is to sell just by the pound. With one timber sale of 10½ million *pounds* of eucalyptus from Jackson, that's the way it happened. After a preliminary analysis, it was agreed that we would sell that species by the pound; no scaling. Maybe some day it will come to pass for conifers as well.

Residual old growth timber has not been sold from Jackson State Forest using the board foot to weight ratio, but we plan to investigate the operational possibilities in 1970.

In the spring of 1970 a State Forest Note will be published giving more of the details of this system of estimating the merchantable volume of logs.

David M. Burns, Forester III

DIVISION FORESTER ELECTED TO NATIONAL COUNCIL

T. F. Arvola of Davis was recently elected to the National Council of the Society of American Foresters for a two-year term beginning in January, 1970.

The council is the ruling body for the 17,000 members in this organization of professional foresters.

Dr. Kenneth Davis of the Yale University School of Forestry was elected President of the Society, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Arvola has been a Deputy State Forester for the California Division of Forestry in

Sacramento for 21 years having charge of forest, range and watershed management activities for the Division.

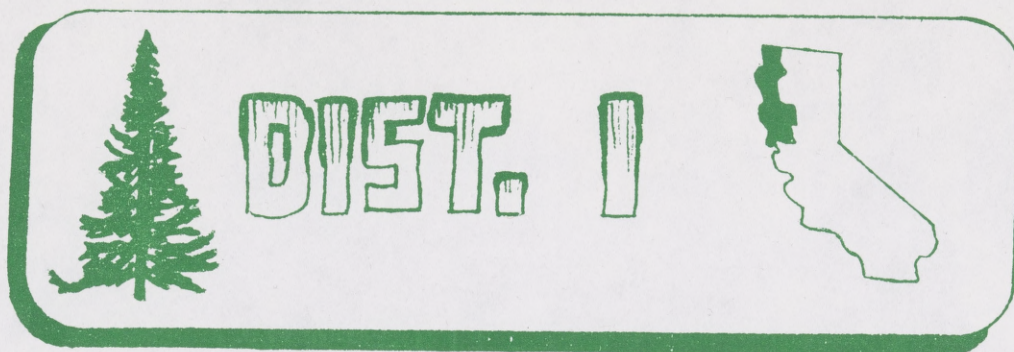
COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK STUDIES

The major effort for the entire month was given to developing basic data for the report on wildland fire protection systems to be included in the Watershed Management and the Land Resources and Use appendices. Some field work was accomplished with the goal of developing details and better understanding of protection in the Klamath Basin portion of the study region. By the end of the month all data related to ownership of acreage protected by the various agencies and associated cost and budget data, in terms of 1965 dollars, had been completed. Further discussion with economists about methods of projection of cost data to the years 1980, 2000, and 2020 had produced a reasonable approach to this problem.

A meeting of the subcommittee work team was attended for the purpose of assigning jobs and responsibility for preparation of appendix drafts to be submitted to the Plans and Alternatives subcommittee on March 6. Much new material, including specific topical plans and alternatives related to land resources, is being included in these drafts.

WILDLAND RESEARCH PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA

The Wildland Research Plan for California (revised December 1969) was received from the printer and given wide distribution to wildland research and management agencies, legislators and congressmen, and interested private individuals and companies. The Plan summarizes the wildland research that has been accomplished since the previous printing of the Plan in 1964, points up the trend of wildland use to meet today's changing social and economic needs, and lists the problems that must still be solved through research if California's wildlands are to provide its citizens the products, recreation, esthetics and other uses which they expect.



Article from the Humboldt Standard, Eureka, California, Aug. 2, 1929.

"A new menace to California fields and forests is represented in the throwing of burning tobacco from airplanes according to the 'Stop Forest Fires Committee.'

Information received by the committee from the State Division of Forestry reveals that a number of grain and grass fires in the interior of the state were reported to have started from lighted cigarettes or cigars thrown from airplanes. Many people who fail to appreciate the fire hazard occasioned by high temperatures and low humidity express doubt that a cigarette or cigar butt thrown from an airplane would continue to burn until it reaches the ground.

Experiments made by the United States Forest Service at Spokane, Washington, show that a major portion of cigar or cigarette butts thrown from an airplane continue to burn after striking the ground. Tests were made at altitudes of 500 to 1,000 feet on a clear day with a temperature of 75 degrees, relative humidity 34 percent, and wind velocity 7 miles per hour.

Results of the experiment are as follows: Cigars: 6 dropped, 5 recovered. All burning when picked up from the ground. Cigarettes: 7 dropped, 6 recovered. Four burning when picked up; two out. This proves that neither the propellor blast nor the time in falling to the ground affects the "Smokes".

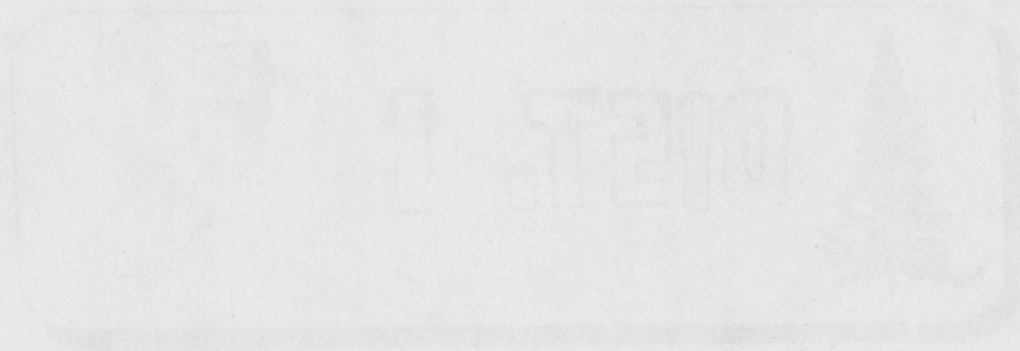
Forest Service Officers claim that the tests prove convincingly that at altitudes up to 1,000 feet a large percentage of "Smokes" thrown from airplanes will still be burning when they land on the ground. Under favorable fire weather conditions lighted cigars and cigarettes discarded from airplanes may cause serious forest, grass and grain fires, according to the authorities.

All airmail, commercial and passenger-carrying aviation companies will be requested to adopt strict measures to prevent the throwing of burning tobacco from their planes, since such action is not only a serious fire menace but is also a violation of the California Law prohibiting the throwing of burning or inflammable material from any moving vehicle."

NOT TOO DUMB

A 9-year-old came home with a really shocking end-of-term school report card. After reading it, his father said to him: "You know, if I'd shown *my* father a report card like that he'd have given me a good hiding."

"Well, you didn't have such a nice kind daddy as I've got."



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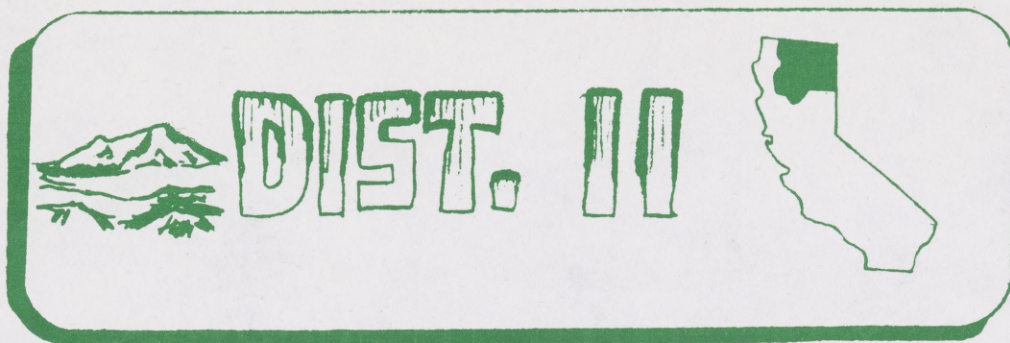
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The following are copies of complimentary letters received by District 11: "Mr. G.A. Letson, State Forest Ranger, California Division of Forestry, 176 Nelson Avenue, Oroville, California.

"Upon my recent completion of approximately 4 miles of highway, near Lomo, on State Route 32, I would like to take this opportunity to commend your organization on the high quality of personnel that you have in this area, namely Mr. Charles Copland.

I have been in the contracting business for over 40 years and it is only on rare occasions that I have had the pleasure of doing business with a person as fine as Mr. Copland. I received excellent cooperation from him and his general attitude prompted me to go out of my way to cooperate with him in the suppression of potential fire hazards and situations. It certainly is a good feeling to know there are at least a few men in public service that have retained the thought of serving the public interest. Very truly yours, Joe Lema, Owner-Lema Construction, Redding, Calif."

The other letter reads:

"Mr. George Grogan, Deputy State Forester, California Division of Forestry, Sierra-Cascade District Headquarters, Redding, Calif. Dear Mr. Grogan: On behalf of the Forestry class at Shasta Junior College I would like to thank Bob Rappleye for his well-organized and excellent field trip to the California property at Highway 44, across the street from Big Wheels.

Bob provided material for the students use and well-outlined the key points before the class in the classroom. Bob's rapport with the students was good and the work in the field stimulated much interest in the specific problem of Site Classification and Thinning. Bob must have spent a considerable amount of time and forethought into making this trip a "Field Lab", rather than a "Field Trip!"

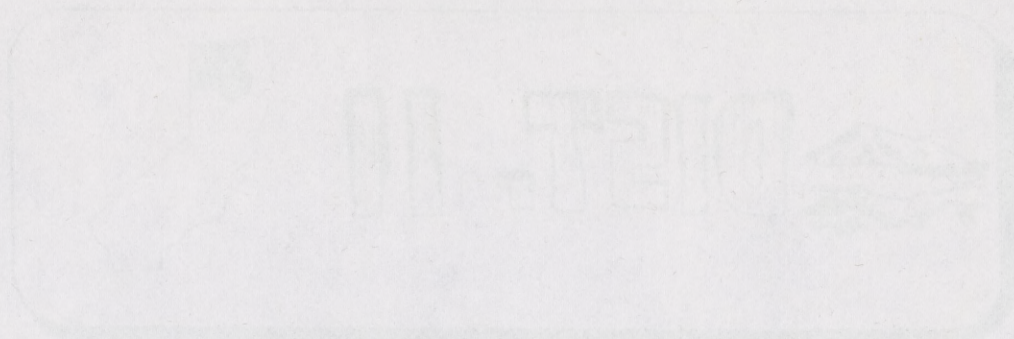
Recognizing the fact that Bob's time is important, I trust that his time spent with the Forestry class in promoting Forestry Education will compensate for his valuable time. Sincerely, Bruce Wendt, Instructor in Agriculture."

BETTER FARMING

Then there is the story of the farmer to whom a solicitor was trying to sell a subscription to a farm journal. The solicitor, by sample, revealed his paper's virtues.

"It will help you to be a better farmer," he said.

But the farmer answered, "Nope, young man, I better not subscribe. Because, you see, I ain't farmin' as well as I know how now."



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the United States National Bank of Commerce, New York City, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

President: J. P. Morgan

First Vice President: J. D. Rockefeller

Second Vice President: J. C. Schuyler

Third Vice President: J. A. Seligman

Fourth Vice President: J. B. Morgan

Fifth Vice President: J. F. Morgan

Sixth Vice President: J. G. Morgan

Seventh Vice President: J. H. Morgan

Eighth Vice President: J. I. Morgan

Ninth Vice President: J. J. Morgan

Tenth Vice President: J. K. Morgan

Eleventh Vice President: J. L. Morgan

Twelfth Vice President: J. M. Morgan

Thirteenth Vice President: J. N. Morgan

Fourteenth Vice President: J. O. Morgan

Fifteenth Vice President: J. P. Morgan

Sixteenth Vice President: J. Q. Morgan

Seventeenth Vice President: J. R. Morgan

Eighteenth Vice President: J. S. Morgan

Nineteenth Vice President: J. T. Morgan

Twentieth Vice President: J. U. Morgan

Twenty-first Vice President: J. V. Morgan

Twenty-second Vice President: J. W. Morgan

Twenty-third Vice President: J. X. Morgan

Twenty-fourth Vice President: J. Y. Morgan

Twenty-fifth Vice President: J. Z. Morgan

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Eighteenth Vice President: J. S. Morgan

Nineteenth Vice President: J. T. Morgan

Twentieth Vice President: J. U. Morgan

Twenty-first Vice President: J. V. Morgan

Twenty-second Vice President: J. W. Morgan

Twenty-third Vice President: J. X. Morgan

Twenty-fourth Vice President: J. Y. Morgan

Twenty-fifth Vice President: J. Z. Morgan

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the United States National Bank of Commerce, New York City, for the year ending December 31, 1900.

President: J. P. Morgan

First Vice President: J. D. Rockefeller

Second Vice President: J. C. Schuyler

Third Vice President: J. A. Seligman

Fourth Vice President: J. B. Morgan

Fifth Vice President: J. F. Morgan

Sixth Vice President: J. G. Morgan

Seventh Vice President: J. H. Morgan

Eighth Vice President: J. I. Morgan

Ninth Vice President: J. J. Morgan

Tenth Vice President: J. K. Morgan

Eleventh Vice President: J. L. Morgan

Twelfth Vice President: J. M. Morgan

Thirteenth Vice President: J. N. Morgan

Fourteenth Vice President: J. O. Morgan

Fifteenth Vice President: J. P. Morgan

Sixteenth Vice President: J. Q. Morgan

Seventeenth Vice President: J. R. Morgan

Eighteenth Vice President: J. S. Morgan

Nineteenth Vice President: J. T. Morgan

Twentieth Vice President: J. U. Morgan

Twenty-first Vice President: J. V. Morgan

Twenty-second Vice President: J. W. Morgan

Twenty-third Vice President: J. X. Morgan

Twenty-fourth Vice President: J. Y. Morgan

Twenty-fifth Vice President: J. Z. Morgan



District 111 received the following letter: "Fred Dunow, Deputy State Forester: Congratulations to you and your staff in accomplishing a fine safety record for 1969. The statistics clearly show that your efforts have paid off by establishing an injury rate of 13.9, which more than made your goal of 17.0 lost-time injuries per million man-hours worked.

It is significant to see that Ranger Ted Waddell and his staff had zero injury rates for two years running. This also means that the other ranger units had to come through with considerable improvement, which they did.

If next year we can see such improvement in all Districts, we could attain an injury rate that surpasses the overall State rate. The State rate was 17.4 in 1969 and you easily exceeded it.

Thanks again for a most successful year. Keep it up!

F. H. RAYMOND STATE FORESTER, by:
Lewis A. Moran, Chief Deputy"



FORMER ASST. RANGER IN SOUTH RHODESIA

Many of you will recall Bill Finster and his wife Esther. Bill, one-time Assistant Ranger in Nevada County and Associate Ranger in the District 111 office, has been a lay-missionary (Methodist) in South Rhodesia, Africa, for some eight years.

Although living conditions leave much to be desired, Bill and Esther are happy in their work of improving the health, education, and spiritual and material welfare of these Africans. Bill was a forester for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and a forest appraiser for the State Board of Equalization after leaving the California Division of Forestry.

The following letter was received by District 111:

"Dear Mr. Waddell:

I wish to compliment your department, more particularly Dale L. Wierman for the excellent investigation he conducted on the John A. White fire loss of October 16, 1969. I wish to express our deep appreciation for his fine cooperation.

We in the Fire Insurance industry, too often take for granted the excellent work and dedication to duty of such men as Mr. Wierman.

Please accept this letter as a commendation for a job well done.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Jarvise, Regional Vice President FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE

"Gentlemen:

We would like to commend Mr. Robert Vaughn and Mr. Fred Evans and the entire crew at your San Andreas office, and thank you for the excellent service they gave us during the recent filming of "The Moonshine War" in their area.

The men exhibited a tremendous enthusiasm

and desire to cooperate in any way possible. They were all efficient, courteous, and dedicated, and we valued their advice.

Thank you again for providing such wonderful service.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence L. Luttrell Location Manager"

The last letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Raymond:

The residents of Lake Clementine, North Fork Dam of American River, in Placer County, are grateful for the highly effective fire control measures provided by your Placer County Headquarters.

During the month of August 1969 a fire was observed above Carlton Road-South, on the Forest Hill side of North Fork of American River Canyon. Because of atmospheric conditions at the time, together with the condition of our forests in August, and the rugged canyon terrain involved, immediate and decisive action was required to contain this fire. The fire spread rapidly and was an awesome thing to see and hear. However, by our timing, the fire was subdued and ground crews were in control one hour and ten minutes from the time of our discovery. Very little loss of ground cover resulted from the fire and there was no loss of summer residences, or human life.

This area is indeed fortunate to have air and ground alert forces available for such emergencies. The decisive and effective employment of these forces attests to the professional qualifications of Foresters assigned to your Placer County Headquarters.

Previously, in September 1965, these same forces controlled a larger fire and prevented loss of residences in the Lake Clementine community.

We wish to express to you our deep appreciation for the highly professional manner in which

Forest Ranger William F. Brock has performed his duties. The undersigned has discussed this subject with twenty-eight families and all desired that our appreciation be expressed to you. We know that you will want Forest Ranger Brock to know of our appreciation and commendation of

his efforts.

Sincerely,

Merrill H. Carlton, Property Owner, Lake Clementine"

A Letter Machine



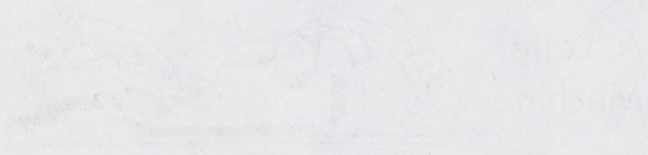
One of the most indispensable machines in any office is, of course, the typewriter. Did you ever stop to think who invented it?

Between 1714 and 1866 there were no less than twenty attempts to perfect a letter writing machine. During the reign of Queen Anne, Henry Mill, an English engineer, was granted a patent in 1714 for "an artificial machine that impressed letters one after another on paper or parchment so neat and exact as not to be distinguished from print."

The inventor of the first practical typewriter was a commissioner of public works for the city of Milwaukee, Christopher Latham Sholes. He earned the nickname of "the persistent printer," since that was his trade. He had previously, when editor of a country newspaper, invented a method of printing the names of subscribers on the paper—a forerunner of modern addressing systems.

He and some associates spent seven years in developing the typewriter. He had the good fortune of having a patient financial backer. Finally it was perfected and sold to the Remington Co.

Mark Twain was the first writer to turn out a manuscript on one. His comment: "It piles an awful stack of words on one page."





Director Stearns received the following letter from William M. Ketchum, Assemblyman, Twenty-ninth District:

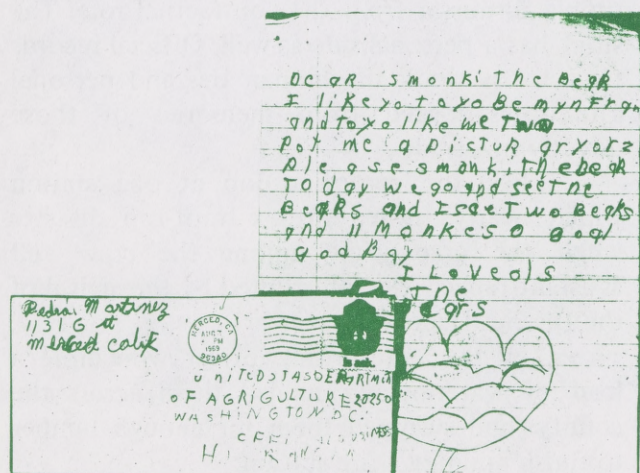
"Dear Jim:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the Activity Report, by Fire Prevention Officer Van Dusen, concerning the investigation of incendiary fires in Southern Tulare and Northern Kern Counties.

I want to commend you and the members of CDF, and other agencies, who did such a fine job with this investigation.

Again, thanks for the report and congratulations on a job well done."

This letter from youthful Pedro Martinez of Merced is an answer to those who contend Smokey the Bear is an out-dated CFFP image. Note that his stamp carries the acceptance of the post office.



WOLFRAM PRESENTS PAPER ON DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE OF CDF FUELBREAK SYSTEM AT STATE WEED CONFERENCE

H. W. "Bud" Wolfram, District IV Range Specialist, received enthusiastic acclaim for his slide presentation on "Chemical Maintenance of CDF Fuelbreak Systems" before the annual California Weed Conference at Anaheim in January. Spokesmen urged forest protection agencies to promote the showing of this visual package before service clubs and other community groups, particularly in areas where fuelbreaks are situated. Both ranchers and industry representatives cited shortcomings in public understanding of the fuelbreak program and its chemical maintenance requirements.

The test and slides describe fuelbreaks and cite the varied maintenance procedures conducted seasonally by conservation crew forces. It is adaptable for public use in both content and length in its present form.



Radio techs and installers listen to a GE factory man explain the special quirks involved in the conversion to new equipment at Fresno in district-wide training.

WESTSIDE FRESNO TEAM EARNS PRAISE FOR OUTSTANDING CLASSROOM PROGRAMS

Praise for an exceptional "well done" in conducting classroom programs was earned by Fire Captain Steve Fees and FPO I Bob Kutz of Fresno Ranger Unit. Principals of Avenal and McCabe Schools singled out this team for special merit in virtually every aspect of their visiting program this past spring. Even teachers expressed hope that this Division activity will become an annual event.

The technique they employed was somewhat traditional, but their apparent success was measured in their unusual ability to talk on the youngster's level in fire prevention and fire safety. The visit included 30 minute classroom programs, personal information packets handed out to the students, and a school yard demonstration of how a firetruck "works". Teachers reported the content of the hand-out packets also was effective for their use in a follow-up lesson in the classroom.

JOHN TOMKO SERVES AS FOREMAN OF MARIPOSA COUNTY GRAND JURY

John Tomko, superintendent at Mt. Bullion Youth Conservation Camp, is currently serving as foreman of the 1970 Mariposa County Grand Jury.

SEQUOIA FOREST PRAISES CDF TEAM SUPPORT IN AID ON STARVATION FIRE

Post-season fires invariably challenge forest protection agencies to provide adequate manning. Ranger Bruce Waldron of Sequoia Forest found one answer through Tulare Ranger Ray Banks and Mt. Home Conservation Camp Superintendent Phil Olson. Here's what he wrote as an aftermath to their Starvation Fire of November 26.

"Just a note of thanks for the top-notch job your Mt. Home crews did for me on the Starvation Fire. I also want to thank you for the follow-up work you did, in case I needed more manpower. It makes me feel real good to know that you and your people are so willing to help

out whenever needed. Please give my sincere thanks to all your people."



Kings County's new Fire Chief, Ken Harp, looks on as outgoing Ranger Bob Voss handles closing business for the Division, to end the 25-year fire contract.

KINGS COUNTY DROPS CONTRACT WITH CDF TO DIRECT OWN FIRE DEPARTMENT

Kings County resumed administrative operation of its fire department on January 1, revoking a 25-year reign of contracted leadership under the Division of Forestry. Rising costs and dual jurisdiction forced the Board of Supervisors to place its 13-station force under unified county-wide control for the first time in history, deposing the State from the administrative function.

Thus ended Division involvement in a pioneering era of growth and progress with a simple dismissal from the contractual role. The story has a personal side as well. Official records tend to overlook the human ties and personal anecdotes jogged from memories of those directly involved.

.....like the reroofing job at one station which nearly turned into a roof-top disaster when the crap game among the crew and assistant ranger was interrupted by the arrival of the District Deputy;

.....or the enterprising driver who stole a load of watermelons, hauled them across the county, and swapped them for enough lumber to finish building a fire station;

.....or the "close calls" for Avenal householders who beat gas rationing by storing drums of "casing head" gasoline filled from oilfield "drips" in their garages where summer temperatures seldom dropped below 100 degrees;

.....or the time the redwood insulation ignited and flames flashed across the entire attic of Avenal High School through opened fire doors but died out when the flash-over exhausted the attic oxygen.

Nostalgic memories will continue to trigger recollection of many events. And the friendships and professional ties generated for over a quarter century will be renewed and sustained through continued cooperation.

Official records also carry elements of interest in their sundry details from the earliest contacts.

For the State it all began on July 23, 1945. That was the day Assistant Ranger Hubert Mund moved from Coalinga to a desk in the office of Jim Griswold, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, where he also acquired operational responsibility for two Moreland firetrucks parked in an elm grove a mile away. These assets, like the desk, had been entrusted to the care of Griswold the amiable dean of county government who in his long tenure acquired a variety of additional duties including County Fire Warden. After a brief welcoming handshake and official blessing, this too was turned over to Hubert, which protracted into a long-standing era of cooperation and hospitality between county and state officials.

Action began at once. Within a week inventories were completed and equipment transferred to State control. Contacts with county officials and volunteer firemen assured eager support and firm commitments. Supplies began to flow from county funds under vouchers drawn by the State Chief, who by now had become an Associate Ranger. By fall Cottonwood Pass Station had been restored—actually reclaimed from the periodic ravages of gale winds which ripped the structure from anchoring cables and tumbled it into a nearby ravine.

By October 16, twenty-four fires had been

handled. (Twenty-five years later the fire load had climbed to 682 fires representing fire losses of \$557,124 and savings of over \$3 million, on a budget of \$432,207.)

Hubert Mund left next February to be succeeded by Associate Ranger Curt Lindley, who remained in charge for 17½ years. Under Curt, the Chief was elevated to a Ranger and the Division added an assistant ranger in 1957 and an administrative foreman in 1958. Ranger Bob Voss took over in October, 1963, and briefly added a second assistant ranger in 1965. On December 1, 1969, Ken Harp took over as County Fire Chief and a month later, the state contract officially expired.

The Division's influence will continue to be strongly felt, particularly as the new County Chief was extracted from CDF ranks as the veteran Gonzales District Assistant Ranger of northern Monterey County.

SUPER SALESMAN PUSHES SAFETY GLASSES IN "EYE-SAFE" DRIVE

Engineer Bob Larsen has been a "shot-in-the-arm" for on-the-job eye protection and, if everyone's eyes aren't covered now by "safety insurance" in District 1V, it's not his fault.

In 16 months since October, 1968, Bob has "sold" over 220 pair of safety glasses under American Optical's low-cost program. About one-quarter have gone to seasonal positions. While the demand for clear and color lenses is about equal, a slight majority have been for prescription orders.

Bob got interested from a personal standpoint shortly after he transferred from Division of Highways, which had a safety eye glass program. When he needed a change of glasses he found our Division had no similar program. Consequently, he met with American Optical representatives and worked up a purchasing agreement which not only was compatible with Forestry's Issuance Manual but also provided bargain prices. He'll welcome inquiries on setting up the procedure in other areas.



Ace Bob Larsen of Fresno "sizes up" another customer for safety glasses in Trainee Bob Browning.

TULARE WINS ACCLAIM FOR CONTROL EFFORTS ON PACKING HOUSE BLAZE

Firemen of the Tulare County Fire Department were "put to the test" many times

during last summer's outbreak of packing house fires. This letter from S. R. Gillette, manager of Euclid Citrus Association, to Ranger Ray Banks relates the reaction of packing house officials.

"This letter is a big THANK YOU from Euclid Citrus Association. Even though it is long overdue, we want you and your men to know that we greatly appreciate your efforts during the fire at our packing house in Strathmore last August 30th. We know that many of your men gave "a little extra" to help save what was saved of our building and equipment and this was done against terrific odds.

I understand that many units from many stations were involved. I would appreciate it if you could somehow convey our sentiments to all those people who did their best to save our plant.

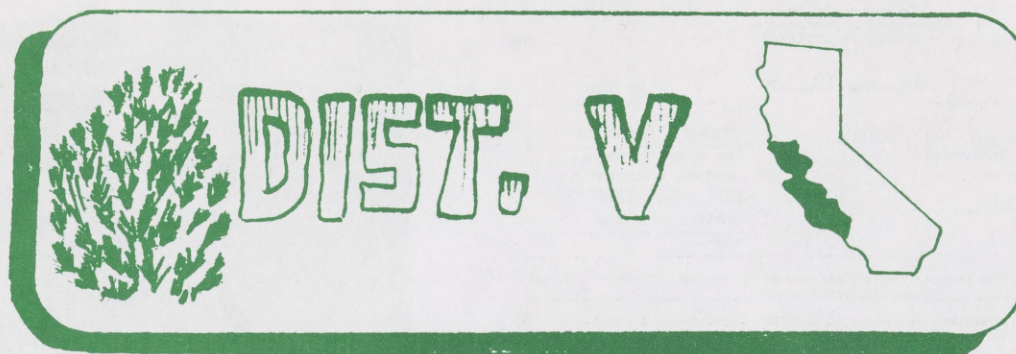
We are going to rebuild and you can be sure we will incorporate many fire prevention and detection devices that we lacked in our old plant. I hope we never have to call on your crews again, but if we do, I know we will get the best job possible."

When Is a Situation Hopeless?

There is a tendency today for people to quit rather than try to win out over a seemingly hopeless situation. "Be realistic—why knock yourself out?" is the phrase used.

I'm reminded of the story of two frogs who fell in a pail of cream. One frog swam around for a while, then gave up and drowned. The other refused to quit, paddled for all he was worth to climb up the side of the pail. To an observer it was obviously hopeless. Yet the furious paddling turned the cream to butter and the frog was able to jump out to safety.

—Dr. Albert Cliffe



COOPERATIVE SAWMILL STUDY TO BE PUBLISHED



About May 1, 1970, a report will be published summarizing the results of the contacts with every sawmill, plywood mill, and other primary wood processor in California.

The study was financed by the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland. Senior author of the report is Forester 11, Brian Barrette, of the forest management section of the State Forester's office. Co-author is Dan Oswald, Associate Resource Analyst, stationed in Berkeley for the Pacific Northwest Station.

Preliminary figures show that 4,770,743 thousand board feet of logs were cut by 217 sawmills in 1968. In 1962 a volume of 4,752,000 thousand board feet was produced by 297 sawmills.

Twenty-five plywood and veneer plants used 537,302 thousand board feet of logs in 1968; 1962 figures were 727,852 thousand board feet

from 39 plants. Exports which were minor in 1962, amounted to 198,293 thousand board feet of logs in 1968 from 11 companies and ports. Eleven pulp and papermills, particle board plants, and chip exporters in 1962 used 681,046 bone-dry tons of chips. This has increased 320 percent to 2,178,024 bone-dry tons from 16 producers. Chip production has increased to the point where only 89 sawmills out of the 217 in California do not have a chipper; and 76 of these mills use less than 15 million board feet of logs per year.

The 64 page report will contain approximately 100 tables and charts summarizing the results of this study. Hopefully this report will be brought up-to-date every two to three years to keep abreast of the rapidly changing innovations and utilization standards in the forest industry.

Also of interest is the fact that identical surveys were completed in Oregon and Washington for 1968. Oregon has over 700 sawmills, while Washington has more than 400.

The California Division of Forestry field personnel who assisted in this cooperative undertaking are to be congratulated for the fine job they did.

FOR THE BABE

This "Requisition" announced a different kind of retirement dinner held in Monterey last December, honoring retiring District V's Storekeeper, Orel "Babe" Gordon. The event featured no head table, no scheduled speakers and no formal gift giving program.

The Resourceful Agency
Department of Consideration
DIVISION OF RETIREMENT

REQUISITION

1-A

S
H
I
P
T
O

Restful Acres
1969 Retirement Lane
Leisure Land, California

December 8, 1969
Date Wanted

Priority
FRIENDS OF BABE GORDON
Name of Requisitioners
DIVISION OF FORESTRY
Name of Organization
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Address

Quantity	Give accurate and complete purpose of intended use and justification	Per Unit	Total
90	Dinner(s) - Retirement, OREL "BABE" GORDON Model, Full Course Type, complete with: Roast Prime Ribs of Beef, Au Jus Tossed Green Salad with Roquefort Dressing Baked Potato with condiments Sherbet, Coffee or Tea Including tax, tip and gift For: Monday Night, DECEMBER 8, 1969 JUSTIFICATION: Necessary to allow requisitioner the opportunity to quietly visit with an old friend and his lovely wife. To sup, drink, and lightly be merry.	\$ 5.75	

VENDOR:

Commissioned Officers & Faculty Club
U. S. Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, California

LA NOVIA ROOM

SURVEY INFORMATION:

Storekeeper BABE GORDON, who retired November 15, 1969, has honorably served the State of California for over 31 years.

Twenty four of those years have been as Property Boss for the Division of Forestry, Central Coast District.

COCKTAILS AT 6:00 P.M.

DINNER AT 7:00 P.M.

FORM #1937-69

The affair started in the beautiful LaNovia Terrace Room at the Naval Postgraduate School, where cocktails and social conversation were first enjoyed with the guest of honor. Then all 90 guests informally, and without ceremony, escorted Babe and his wife, Helen, to the elegant LaNovia Dining Room where a superb dinner was ready and waiting.



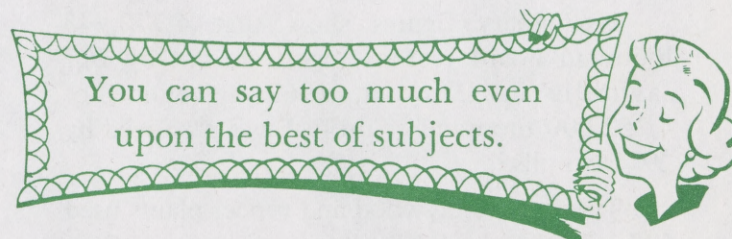
After the guests were seated, the Carmel High School Girls' Ensemble entered singing and delighted the guests with Christmas Carols and songs of joy.



The Carmel High Sax Quartet, under the direction of Musical Director Henry Avila (L) entertained guests with superb musical selections.



The Salinas Highlanders Bagpipe Band thrilled the group when they came skirling in escorting the thrifty check that was one of the gifts for Babe. That's him at the end of the table looking at the check, while his wife, Helen, displays the plaid envelope that carried it.





Renowned Classic Guitarist C. Ivan Maracle created marvelous classical guitar music to serenade Babe (facing camera, L) and his guests.



After the dinner, Babe and his wife, Helen, were congratulated by Chief Deputy Moran (L) and District V Deputy Sloat (R). Babe had been District V's Storekeeper since 1945, and worked for Lew when he was the Deputy in Monterey.



This scrumptious cake, complete in every detail down to the "property tag", was baked and decorated by Carmel Hill Cook, Bill Mar.



Standing in front of the three dimensional diorama of La Novia (The Bride) riding away on horseback, are the two youthful retirees. Babe started his state career in 1937 with the Bureau of Purchases.

State of Accomplishment
Department of Consideration
Division of Retirement

ACCOUNTABLE INVENTORY OF AN EVENING

DATE: December 8, 1969 LOCATION: La Novia Room, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey

ITEM NO.	ITEM & DESCRIPTION
1	Party, Retirement
2	Dinner, Full Course Type
3	Orel "Babe" Gordon Model, w/one (1) Lovely Wife, Helen
4	Friends, many and varied, gathered, happy and merry
5	Entertainment, musical and inspiring, includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marty Artellan, Tunesmith and nostalgia creator (b) Yuletide Joy, angelic and stirring, complete with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Henry Avila, Musical Director, 1st Class 2. Girls Ensemble, 1 ea., Models: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sopranos - Kim Goodhope, Lynn Powers, Debbie Nystrom 2nd Sopranos - Chris Bramlet, Eleanor Morrice, Carrie Shook Altos - Holly Irwin, Marsha Elwood, Terri Jaseau, Naomi Norwick, Mindy Rayne 3. Sax Quartet, w/instruments, 4 ea., <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry Avila Bob Beckstrom Steve Foley Paul Hariri
6	Music, uplifting and spine tingling, Salinas Highlanders Type, includes Pipes, Drums and 6 ea. Stalwarts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles McGlashan Spence Myers Chuck Lentz Jim Fance Buck Ramsey John Kinn
7	C. Ivan Maracle, Musician, Professional, Guitarist, Classical. Maestro. Renders incomparable music, complete w/Guitar (priceless), chair and foot bench.

FORM # 1937-69B

This "Accountable Inventory Form" was not given to the guests until after the dinner so they would not anticipate the events as they happened, but would know who had entertained them.

HARP STRUMS AWAY

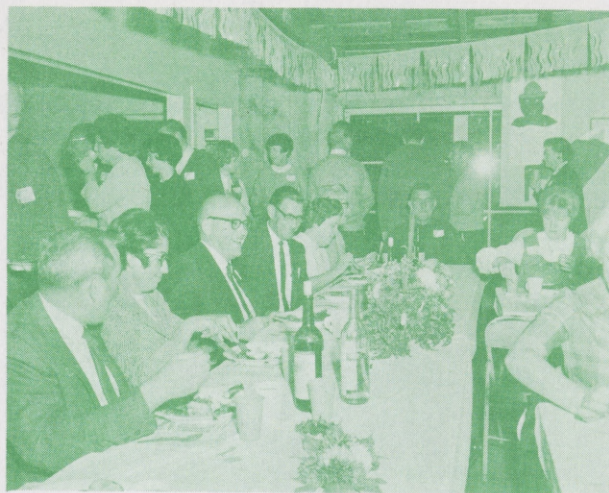
A rip roaring country style barbeque was held last November at the Salinas Valley Fair Grounds to honor Assistant Ranger Kenny Harp as he leaves San Benito-Monterey Ranger Unit and the Division to become Fire Chief of the Kings County Fire Department. Kenny was also honored at the same time for completing 25 years of state service which exactly coincided with his last day working for the state.

Harp was born in Riverside, December 30, 1927, went to Riverside High School and in 1943 began his CDF career as a seasonal Firefighter in the Riverside Ranger Unit. He was a Driver and Foreman in the San Diego Ranger Unit before becoming an Assistant Ranger in the Monterey Ranger Unit in May, 1948. He served as the Gonzales Assistant Ranger for 21 years, and while living in Salinas established himself as an active member of his community serving on school boards, local water boards and did other civic duties.

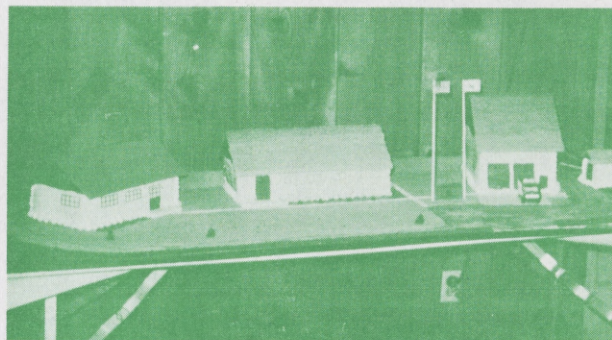
Ken coined the slogan, "If you don't prevent fires - who will?" Originally intended for roadside signs, this phrase has been used in other fire prevention messages. He also was instrumental in building many outstanding fair exhibits and displays. These exhibits are being used state-wide and most prominent of them is the Smokey Bear Helicopter. Ken's excellent relationship with the administration of Soledad Correctional Facility gave him the opportunity of utilizing the outstanding artistic and craft potentials of the Soledad inmates in doing fire prevention work.

This down to earth farewell party that had extemporaneous speakers popping up all over the audience, was highly successful mainly because Ken's friends and fellow workers did the speaking, and as Kenny said in farewell, "Although I am going to become just another 'local', how can I ever forget my life as a member of this crazy bunch".

"This one's for Kenny", shouts Carmel Hill Cook Bill Mar (L) holding up a five-pound barbequed steak, while Cook Joe Johns displays a small (?) guest steak.



Guest of honor seated third from (L) seems happy about something that retired Monterey Ranger John Wade has just said. L - R, Dick Bawcom, San Benito-Monterey Ranger, Evelyn Harp, Kenny, Wade, Aggie Wade, Stella Wilcher, and Bill Wilcher, Administrative Ranger, San Benito-Monterey.



Would you believe this is a cake? This is an exact replica of Kenny's Gonzales Station AR Headquarters was baked and decorated by Diane Smith, wife of Gonzales Foreman Tim Smith.





Sandy Garcia (standing in a hole) gives Kenny a hand-drawn memento containing all the guests' signatures, as Evelyn, John, Aggie and Bill enjoy the occasion.

RETIREMENT LUNCHEON FOR MR. & MRS. FLOYD BIRDSALL

After eighteen years of dedicated service as Forest Fire Lookout on Mt. Diablo, a retirement luncheon was given for Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Birdsall by the personnel of the Sunol Assistant Ranger District. Thirty-four friends and co-workers attended to say farewell. Among those present were the fire chiefs from the fire districts surrounding Mt. Diablo.

Letters of appreciation and commendation were read by each fire chief. Two letters of recognition were also read by State Forest Ranger Ross Dunwoody from State Forester Francis Raymond and Deputy State Forester Emery Sloat.

For their many years of service on Mt. Diablo, Floyd and Erma Birdsall were also presented with several remembrances. A color framed enlargement of snowbound Mt. Diablo summit and lookout was given to them by the State Park personnel. Slack Canyon Conservation Camp constructed a 1/3 scale sign similar to the Division of Forestry Fire Station signs. On it was printed their names and the name of the lookout. Among other gifts were a scrapbook of the occasion containing the signatures of all those attending the luncheon and a cashier's check.

Floyd began his seasonal career with the

Division in the summer of 1952 and received his training at Loma Prieta lookout. From there Floyd and Erma went to Mt. Diablo where they have worked up to retirement this year.

Erma has worked as Floyd's relief lookout for only the past five seasons. However, for the past eighteen seasons that they worked on Mt. Diablo, we know that there have always been four eyes looking for fires instead of the usual two.

Through the seasons, the people who have worked with Floyd can vouch for the fact that he is self-trained in forest fire fighting. In his experiences as lookout, several fires have managed to work themselves to the top of the mountain.

During their summers on Mt. Diablo the Birdsalls have rented their home at Mt. Hermon



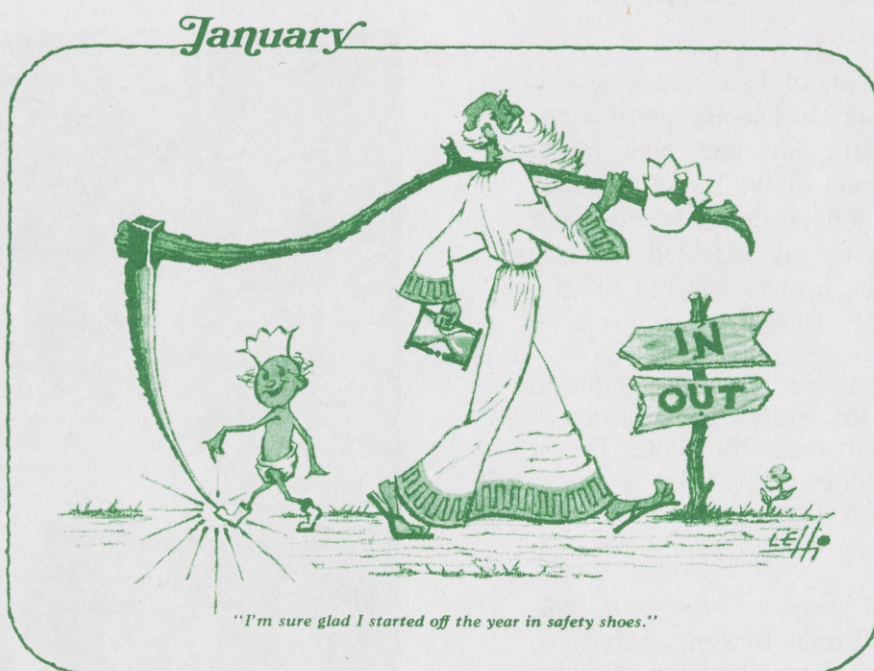
Floyd and Erma Birdsall hold the scale model Mt. Diablo Lookout sign that was presented to them by Slack Canyon.

in Santa Cruz County and then returned again at the end of each fire season to work there.

The Birdsalls are planning to eventually retire in the "smog free" Trinity area of California. But first, they are going to buy a vacation trailer and tour several of the states.

Floyd and Erma have become a very

important part of the Division as well as to the fire districts surrounding Mt. Diablo. Upon retiring they will take with them a great amount of knowledge concerning the unique fire problems which exist around Mt. Diablo. Eighteen years of experience cannot be given to a new forest fire lookout in a matter of a few days training. The Birdsalls will, without a doubt, be missed by a great number of people in the fire business.





District VI received a letter from Mr. C. H. Sterling, P. O. Box 299, Cedar Glen, California.

"I wish to inform you of the very efficient way your men under the direction of Mr. E. Waseley carried out their duties in removing infected

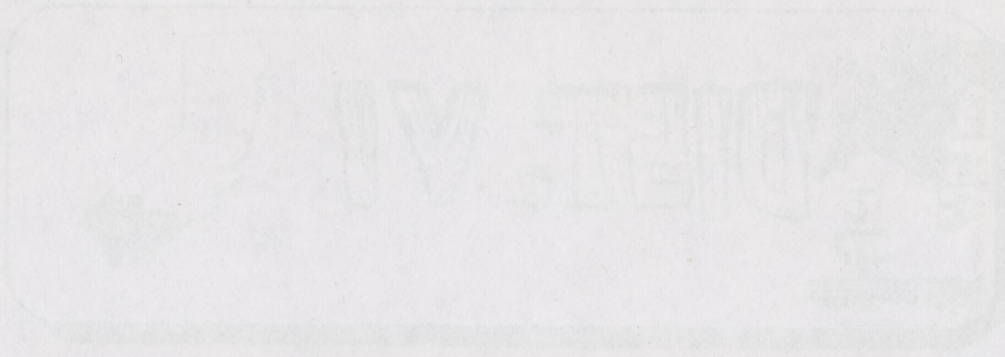
trees from my neighbor's property. I am a retired engineer and the way they worked there was no wasted effort and every move counted. It just proves that good supervision and understanding is the key to rehabilitation. Yours truly, C. H. Sterling."

When Thoreau, the nature lover, saw the woodman's axe destroying the forest, he exclaimed "Thank God, they cannot cut down the clouds!"

There are some eternal things that the destructive powers of men in all their fury cannot destroy. To think of these things is to achieve an inward quiet and peace, even in a war-torn world. The stars still shine. The sun still rises and sets. The mountains are not moved. Birds sing. Little streams dance merrily on their way. Flowers bloom and give off their perfume. The world goes right on being an everlasting, beautiful place.

There are the indestructible qualities of the human spirit, too. Mother-love is immortal, and though crushed to earth, will rise again. Courage and sacrifice glow with a new light in the midst of the blackouts of hope. Faith gallantly rides the whirlwind.

You cannot cut down the clouds! The spirit of man cannot be destroyed. The finest things of life are immortal—they will survive.



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CHICAGO, ILL.
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NEW NOVEL INVOLVES THE DIVISION

Several years ago Mrs. Pat Stadley of Sacramento was sitting next to the head of the State Department of Mental Hygiene at a banquet. He was well aware of her popular book *The Black Leather Barbarians*, which had become a reference text in many police stations. "Why don't you write a book about the professional killers who made murder a regular trade?" said the doctor.

From that unlikely start the CDF became involved in a considerable part of the fast-moving suspense novel that Mrs. Stadley began to spin. She was given an identification card by State Forester Raymond and visited stations and lookouts, especially in District III.

Naturally, ranger personnel and, eventually, a forest fire get involved in the galloping murder plot. Of course, the story is entirely fictional and the writer made a point of keeping the reader from recognizing any specific place or person. But this author insists upon technical accuracy in every aspect of her writing.

Stadley wishes to thank the Division people who worked with her in the field and office, and those who criticized her manuscript as it progressed. The book will be released in late April by Random House Publishers. Already it has received good inside reviews prepared for libraries and book dealers. Look for *Autumn of a Hunter*, by Pat Stadley.

MALE REDWOODS VIBRATE

"Dear Sir:

Several years ago my brother took a trip through the California redwood tree country. While there he met an old-timer who said "he

had lived in this country all of his life."

This old gentleman told him that the male redwood tree vibrated so hard that it shook the earth around the trees in order to cast their pollen into the air so that it would reach the female trees.

He claimed he had experienced the event on many occasions.

Is this a fact or is the old boy just pulling your leg?"

A. H. Eyler

REDWOOD THINNING STUDY BEGUN

Research foresters for Simpson Timber Co. and the U. S. Forest Service have completed the first preparatory thinning this past year in a study designed to learn more about growth response of young redwood stands. It is the first study of its kind in redwood, according to Kenneth N. Boe, who heads redwood research for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Arcata.

Heading up the study with Boe are Jim Rydelius, research forester for Simpson, and Herb Peterson, the company's chief forester.

Boe said research on how best to manage young redwood is very important now in the Redwood Region. About 1.3 million of the 1.6 million acres classified as redwood forest in California is young growth. There is some effort being made now to improve the growth and quality of this future timber crop. But intensive forest management will be a must in the future as fewer and fewer acres are devoted to timber production, Boe said. Thinning is just one method available to foresters to help speed up the growth and production of wood from the forests.

The thinning study is in 20-year-old redwood on Simpson Company lands on the

North Fork of the Mad River about 20 miles northeast of Arcata.

The research will help foresters learn when to start thinning for maximum wood production and how to get trees of the best size for processing in the mills. They will also learn what spacing is best, the proper number of trees to keep per acre, and how often to thin. Results of this study and others will be used in compiling yield tables for redwood, according to Boe. Foresters use yield tables for much technical information needed for management planning.

This past summer, crews have completed the first phase of the study, including installation of survey plots, marking trees, and a preliminary cutting to bring all the study plots to a similar volume of wood per acre. The field work was done by forestry and natural resources students. They are Ken Kanoff of Oregon State University, and Roy Foster, John Williams, Don Anderson, Steve du Chesne, and Wyne Evans of Humboldt State College.

The study will test 8 different levels of thinning. The first test cuttings will be made in 3-4 years, and at intervals in the future. One set of thinnings will begin very light and proceed to heavy cutting. Another will start with a heavy thinning and subsequent cuttings will be lighter and lighter. Others will be light, intermediate, and heavy.

"The meaningful payoff in information will be 10 years or more from now," Boe says.

Costs of the study are being shared equally by Simpson and the Forest Service, according to Boe. Research results will be available for use by all public and private owners of redwood lands.



Can you guess who they are?

LONGTIME UC FORESTRY PROFESSOR HONORED

BERKELEY—A longtime professor in the University of California School of Forestry and Conservation at Berkeley has been honored by the American Forestry Institute with its first Col. William B. Greeley Award.

The honor was accorded Emanuel Fritz, professor emeritus at UC, during the Institute's annual meeting. The Institute is the communications and education arm of the forest industries.

A resident of Berkeley for many years, Professor Fritz served on the UC faculty from 1919 until his retirement in 1954. He taught School of Forestry classes in lumbering and wood technology—but from his first contacts in California, he devoted much time and energy to the study of California redwoods. His contributions to knowledge of the ecology and silviculture of the species and to forestry practices and economics earned him the title of "Mr. Redwood."

The Berkeley man also was the founder of the Redwood Region Logging Conference, and was its executive secretary and director for more than 10 years. Professor Fritz also found time to serve as consultant on forest matters for the U. S. Department of the Interior, the National Recovery Administration, and the California Joint Legislative Committee on Forestry.

His many other activities, according to J. V. Sutton, chairman of the Institute's trustees, who presented the first Greeley award to Fritz, lead "only to the conclusion that, like Greeley, this man has been a giant influence for better forestry."

More than 270 technical and popular articles, largely about the redwoods, have been written by "this courageous, sometimes controversial, but always fair authority," said Chairman Sutton. "His students have gone on to become leaders of the timber products industry themselves, and to his credit, many of them still consult the man they call Mr. Redwood," now 83 years old.

The professor's influence has been felt "on both sides of the forestry fence," for he has been a councilor for the Save-the-Redwoods League and a co-ordinator and longtime director of the Regional Parks Association.

The award was named in honor of the first

chairman of the board of American Forest Products Industries Inc., who realized the necessity for practical, profitable justifications for good management practices on private forest lands. Greeley also recommended to Congress the legislation it passed providing Federal assistance to private landowners in tree planting.

Professor Fritz, a graduate in mechanical engineering from Cornell University, earned his master's in Forestry from Yale. His first field experiences were in the New Hampshire woods. Later he worked in the Rockies and in Arizona before serving two years with the Army Air Corps in France during World War I.

His honors and the activities leading to the award have been read into the Congressional Record—nearly a page in all—by Rep. Don H. Clausen.

DEWITT "SWEDE" NELSON COMMENDS RAY CLAR

The following is an excerpt from a letter to Francis Raymond and Ray Clar from Dewitt Nelson:

"I have just received Ray's monumental book on *California Government and Forestry - II*. I certainly appreciate this volume for it fills a period of history that was so important to the evolution of the Division of Forestry. No one other than Ray could do it justice. You both lived it. I was on the edge of that period but I knew many of the actors personally or by reputation. This is a real contribution. These periods of struggle, strife and turmoil never end—they just change character, both in subject matter and personalities. I shall read it with great interest."

FORMER GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER ORDERS RAY CLAR'S BOOK

The following is a letter from the daughter of Dr. George C. Pardee, former Governor and Chairman of the State Board of Forestry:

"Dear Mr. Clar:

I would like to order this book *California Government and Forestry II*. We enjoyed the other Forestry Book so much we know we will also enjoy this one. We thank you for letting us know about this publication. "

BIRTHPLACE OF LUMBER INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA

On Saturday, January 31, 1970, the site of the first water powered commercial sawmill at Mirabel Park, Russian River, Sonoma County, was dedicated.

The project to locate and dedicate this site was originated and promoted by Deputy State Forester Arvola and C. Raymond Clar. A committee composed of Chairman Kramer Adams (California Redwood Association), Mrs. Blair (Sonoma County Historical Society), Jim Needer (Parks and Recreation), Bud Good (Redwood Region Conservation Council), Bob Burns (CDF), and Don Striepeke (CDF) was formed to plan and organize the program.

Much of the footwork was done by Don Striepeke. Superintendent Larry Kirton and the Black Mountain Conservation Camp Gang constructed the beautiful monument shown in the pictures.

Some 200 people including Resources Secretary Livermore, Deputy Director Mayfield, State Forester F. H. Raymond, Deputy State Forester T. F. Arvola, Board Member Kelly, and C. R. Clar were in attendance at the ceremony.



Secretary Norman B. Livermore and C. R. Clar view the monument (text written by C. R. Clar).

BRIGHT MEAL

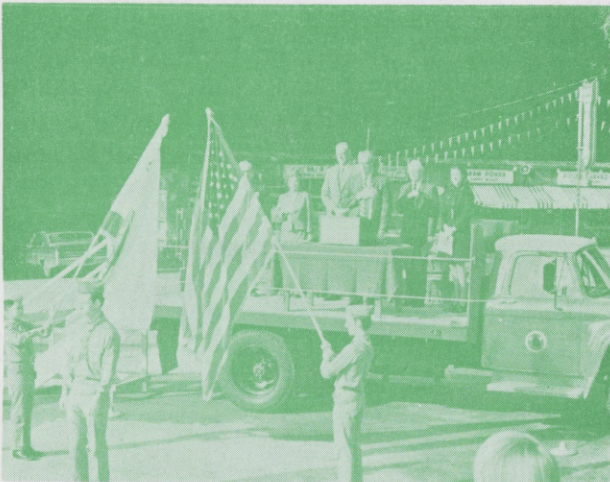
"I want you to buy me a dark dinner," said the girl friend.

"And why a dark dinner?" asked the boy friend.

"Because I had a light lunch."



A very happy C. R. Clar at a proud moment after doing the honors of unveiling the monument. The research work enabling this birthplace location was done by C. R. Clar.



Dedication ceremony - Boy Scout Troop of Forestville presenting colors, Mrs. Blair of Historical Society; Reverend E. H. Podoll; Robert Theiller, Sonoma County Board of Supervisors Chairman; Secretary Livermore; and Mr. and Mrs. Emparan (the grandnephew of General Vallejo).

A BRIEF HISTORY

John B. R. Cooper was born in 1799 on Alderney, of the British Channel Islands. Later, his widowed mother remarried in Massachusetts and became the mother of Thomas O. Larkin, the famed merchant of Monterey and only American Consul ever assigned to Mexican California.

Captain Cooper arrived in California in

1823 as master of a trading ship. Until his death in San Francisco in 1860, he was engaged in trading ventures, including the transportation and sale of redwood lumber up and down the coast and with the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands. Sometimes, Cooper commanded the vessels and at other times operated from the pleasant home he had built at Monterey. This home has recently become a valued permanent historic monument.

In 1827, he married Senorita Encarnacion Vallejo, sister of the rising young military officer Mariano G. Vallejo. Assuming Mexican citizenship, Cooper was baptised and formally christened Juan Bautista Roger.

By the 1830's California lumber had become an important product of foreign and domestic commerce. Beams were hewed with axe and adze, while boards were produced in sawpits with long whipsaws. Two men operated a pitsaw, one above the log over the pit, and one below, pulling the seven-foot saw down on the rip stroke. This was a hard and slow process.

Larkin and Cooper were quite active in this new lumber commerce. Cooper was also active in acquiring grants of land from the government. One he obtained in 1833 on the northwest side of Santa Rosa Valley was called El Molino. No doubt it was given that name because Cooper built on the south bank of the present Mark West Creek what is believed to have been the first power-operated sawmill in California as a commercial venture.

Not many details are known about this sawmill except that Cooper invested \$10,000 in its construction-a great deal of money in 1834. Sixteen or more *Anglo* workmen were occupied in constructing the mill and the dam which regulated the flow of water to the mill wheel.

Very probably the saw was a straight rip saw set in a frame which moved up and down. These were commonly called gate, frame, sash, muley or up-and-down. They produced at most a couple of thousand feet of lumber a day. No certain evidence has come to light regarding how much lumber was actually produced before the mill was destroyed by a flood during the winter of 1841-42.

Why Cooper decided to make such an investment at this time and place is somewhat of a mystery. This was the far frontier of civilization, and the sub-tribes of the Pomo people bitterly resented the white man's intrusion into their ancient homeland. This was the most northern edge of the vast unexplored

domain of the redwood forest to be nibbled at by any pioneer lumber harvester. It was far from tidewater and the settled land between Yerba Buena and Monterey. Why had Cooper come here when he had so many other interests elsewhere? Logic would seem to credit the influence of his brother-in-law, M. G. Vallejo who was at this very time working to settle and hold the new pueblo and mission at Sonoma. Probably Vallejo intended to utilize most of the mill's output for his own contemplated construction. Also in 1834, Governor Figueroa had ordered the founding of a new city in the Santa Rosa Valley directly east of the sawmill.

Over on the coast, some 20 miles away, the Russians were well established at Fort Ross and were trapping beaver in the river they called Slavianska (now Russian). It seems most logical that the settlement of Sonoma and the Santa Rosa Valley was intended by the *Californios* as a physical bulwark against further intrusion by that strong foreign power; as well as for the production of a highly valuable domestic product.

The mill site has been recognized as the birthplace of the state's multi-billion dollar timber products industry by a committee of historians selected by the California Forest Protective Association.

On October 29, 1969, the California Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee recommended the site for registration, and the California Parks and Recreation Commission later concurred. It will be dedicated today as State Historical Landmark No. 835.

C. Raymond Clar

DEDICATION PROGRAM

PRESIDING

Mr. Robert Theiller

Chairman, Sonoma County Board of Supervisors

PRESENTATION OF COLORS

Forestville Boy Scout Troop

INVOCATION

The Reverend Elmer H. Podoll

United Methodist Church, Sebastopol

REMARKS

Mr. Norman B. Livermore, Jr.

Administrator, California Resources Agency

Mrs. William Blair

Sonoma County Historical Society

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Mr. Theiller

PRESENTATION OF PLAQUE

Mr. Livermore

PLAQUE TEXT

FIRST POWER COMMERCIAL SAWMILL

In 1834, Mariano G. Vallejo's brother-in-law, John B. R. Cooper, constructed California's first known power-operated commercial sawmill. In addition to sawing redwood lumber, the mill and settlement served as a barrier to Russian encroachment from the west. Located 1/3 mile east of Mark West Creek, the water-powered mill was destroyed by flood in the winter of 1841-42. California Registered Historical Landmark No. 835. Plaque placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the California Division of Forestry and the forest products industries of California, January 31, 1970.

The sponsors gratefully acknowledge the role of California Redwood Association in donating the plaque and providing the printed program for the dedication and to the California Forest Protective Association for providing the monument materials.

ANNOUNCING: the book

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT AND FORESTRY - II during the Young and Rolph administrations

by C. Raymond Clar

*Published by the California Division of Forestry,
Department of Conservation, and printed at the
Office of State Printing in 1969.*

This 320 page illustrated and well indexed, hardcover book is a sequel to the first volume of the same name which was published in 1959. Less than 1000 copies are available for sale at the cost of production and distribution.

The manuscript was developed with two principal objectives. These were historical accuracy and an easy narrative style that will hopefully stand the test of changing language and culture.

The writing embraces a brief but concentrated segment of history. Its presentation is intended for the attention of serious lay readers as well as scholars, technicians and administrators in the field of government or wildland management anywhere in the Nation. The reader will find in this book a certain refreshing, or at least enlightening, quality of discussion involving the day to day humanly motivated processes of democratic government such as is rarely to be found in civics text books. No cause or personality is being "sold" by the author. The militant dedication of some of the actors in the story to their particular cause is recounted without distortion or bias.

*Books may be purchased from State Office
of Procurement, Documents Section, P. O.
Box 20191, Sacramento, California 95820.*

*Price postpaid in advance: \$8.50, plus
State Sales Tax (in Cal.) Money Orders or
Checks made payable to State of
California.*

LETTER FROM THE PHILIPPINES

The following is a letter from Vicente C. Magno, Fire Control Officer of the Republic of the Philippines after his receipt of CDF "surveyed" films.

"Sir:

I wish to inform you that I received ten

(10) 16mm. films last January 26 and another seventeen (17) films yesterday, February 2. I gladly appreciate your kindness in sending these films and the timely receipt of same.

Our fire season is here and these films would surely be useful as training aids in our fire guard schools. So far, I have already conducted the first fire control on-the-job training to field personnel of the three (3) forestry agencies under Region I of our country. I have planned a second training for Region II personnel which is tentatively set on March 2, 1970.

I have been quite busy applying the knowledge I acquired from my training as an FAO Fellow in the U.S., thanks to the experience and observations I gained from my week-long assignment in your Office last year.

Again, please accept our best wishes for a new year 1970."

SMOG DAMAGE TO FOREST TREES

a special report

Unhealthy ponderosa pines in the Arrowhead-Crestline area, San Bernardino County, were first reported in the late 1940's, and were first studied on the ground in 1950. Over the years, this condition has been referred to as *X-Disease*, *Chlorotic Decline*, and *Ozone Needle Mottle*.

Since 1950, many foresters, pathologists, and entomologists have worked on the problem, but until recently, the cause of damage remained unidentified. Meanwhile, the situation grew progressively worse, alarming land managers, residents, and visitors to this intensively-used forest east of Los Angeles.

WHAT IS SMOG? Most smog (70%) begins as automobile exhaust. When exhaust-polluted air is acted upon by sunlight, several toxic chemicals are produced, including ozone. Ozone is especially harmful to green plants. Even forest trees remote from urban areas are affected.

HOW DOES SMOG KILL TREES? Ozone in the air kills food-producing cells in the needles of forest trees. Weakened trees are more vulnerable to further smog damage, and a cycle of decline begins. The process is slow, but progressive, and as long as the smog remains, it is irreversible.

Automobile
exhaust plus
sunlight
yields smog.

Smog contains
ozone.

Ozone kills
food-producing
cells in needles.

Damaged needles
produce less food.

With less food,
roots die.

With fewer roots,
needles get less
water and nutrient.

As the cycle
continues, all but
current-year needles
fall, and new needles
are shortened.
Gradually, the tree
is weakened, and is
much more subject
to insect attack.
Finally it dies.

WHAT CAN BE DONE? The best answer is the most direct: eliminate smog. By 1969 the problem in southern California was so acute that citizen groups throughout the State were pressing for prompt legislative action, and the California Forest Pest Action Council by formal resolution urged the State Legislature to make the control of air pollution a first priority matter in 1970.

Many possible causes, including scale insects, infectious needle and root diseases, soil moisture and nutrient deficiencies were studied during the late 1950's, but the condition could be traced to none of them.

A 1957 report by the San Bernardino National Forest, suggested that smog was the culprit, and subsequent investigation by the Forest Service and University of California supported this suggestion.

In 1962, researchers reported that the ozone component of smog will cause needle damage that is typical of that found on afflicted trees; other investigations further implicated ozone as the primary cause of the disease.

Other studies carried out by the Forest Service and the University of California in the Arrowhead-Crestline area found that smog-damaged ponderosa pines are especially prone to attack by bark beetles, and that the more severely-affected trees were the most vulnerable.

Present smog-damage research is being carried out by the Forest Service in cooperation with the University of California Statewide Air Pollution Center at Riverside. It is funded by the National Air Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service. Earlier work was financed in part by the California Division of Forestry.

Originally, smog damage was thought to be present on about 25,000 acres; however, an aerial survey in 1969 revealed that the disease is much more widespread in ponderosa and Jeffrey pine stands in Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

The survey covered 161,000 acres, which is nearly all of the ponderosa and Jeffrey pine type on the San Bernardino Forest. Pines on all areas surveyed were affected to some extent; on 29 percent of the area, damage was severe; on 33 percent, damage was moderate; on 38 percent, damage was light.

Survey results indicate that 1.3 million trees are affected to some extent: 3 percent are dead, 15 percent are severely affected, 82 percent are lightly or moderately affected. Not included are the many trees that already have been killed and removed from the forest.

Although early reports dealt entirely with ponderosa pine, recent investigations stress that although ponderosa pine is the most severely affected, ozone injury has been observed on white fir, incense-cedar, Coulter pine, bigcone Douglas-fir, and Jeffrey pine -- and that Jeffrey pine is nearly as sensitive as ponderosa pine. Sugar pine and giant sequoia are the most tolerant species yet tested. For the present, reforestation of severely-affected areas on the San Bernardino National Forest will employ the less sensitive species.

Also, local foresters have long recognized that some individual ponderosa and Jeffrey pines are more resistant than others of the same species, possibly providing another alternative if smog continues to be a problem in this area.

Elsewhere in California, preliminary surveys reveal incipient smog problems in Monterey and ponderosa pine stands near Santa Cruz, and in mixed-conifer stands in the Sierra Nevada east of Fresno.

brain budget



1. Cinnabar is (a) a seasoning; (b) mineral; (c) American river.
2. A lavalier is (a) worn about the neck; (b) a vest; (c) suitcase.
3. Vermicular means (a) containing mercury; (b) like a worm; (c) indigenous.

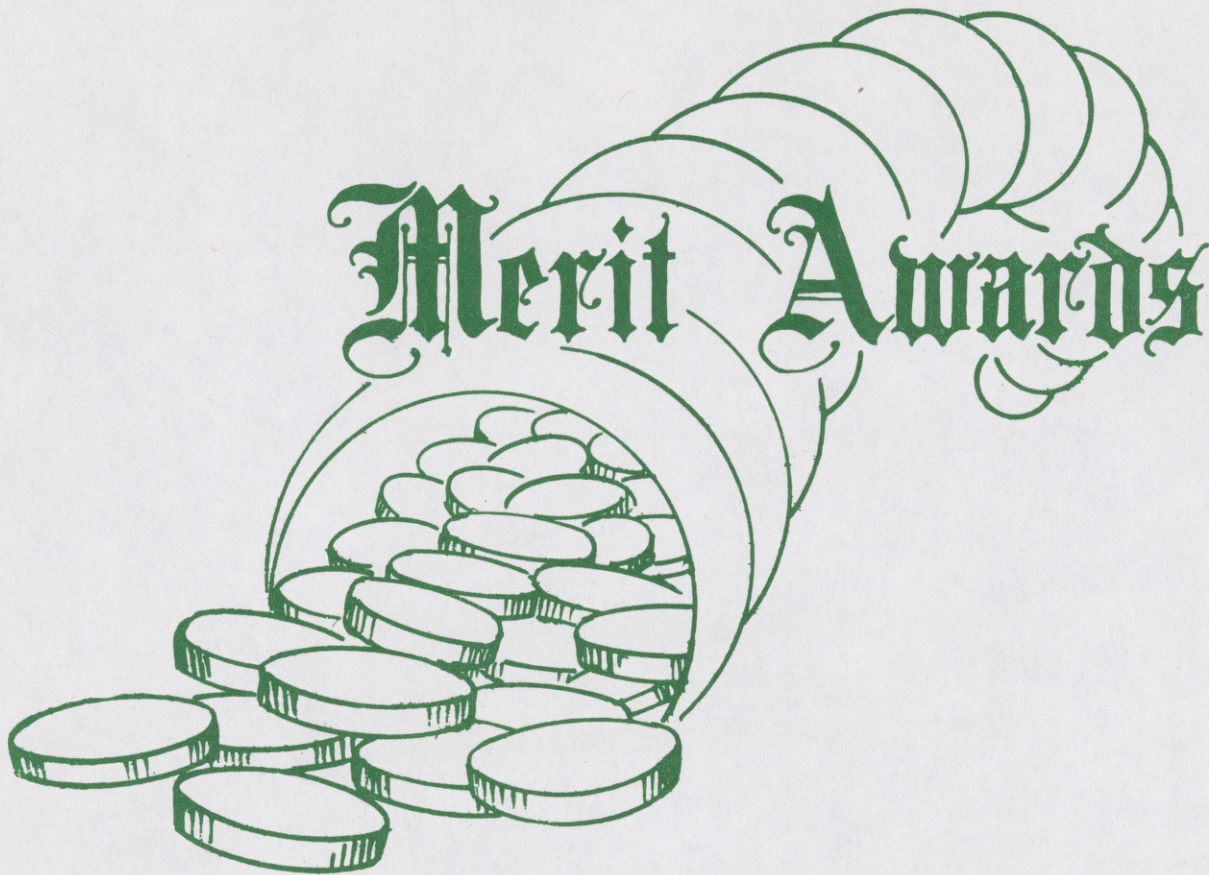
ANSWERS

1. Mineral.
2. About the neck.
3. Like a worm.

.....

A character standard is far more important than even a gold standard. The success of all economic systems is still dependent upon both righteous leaders and righteous people. In the last analysis, our national future depends upon our national character — that is, whether it is spiritually or materially minded.

— Roger Babson



Mr. John J. Ciarabellini, District I, received \$30.00 for submitting Merit Award No. 49370.

Mr. Ciarabellini proposed that Division of Forestry print its own planimetric maps, using negatives in possession of counties, rather than purchasing the maps from the counties. Contends this would result in considerable savings.

* * * *

Mr. Lawrence E. Lathrop, Jr., District VI, received \$30.00 for submitting Merit Award No. 53448.

Mr. Lathrop suggested, "That the storage of completed form LE-5 (Application and Permit to Burn) be restricted to one (1) calendar year after calendar year of issue for the following reasons:

1. The permits are valid only during the calendar year of issue.
2. Any litigation regarding these permits could result in the permit being set in a separate, less bulky, file.
3. Litigation regarding these permits would be subject to the statute of limitations of one year, due to the fact that violation of the terms of these permits is a misdemeanor.
4. These permits are written in the 10s and 100s of thousands each year and valuable space is taken up by their storage, also many man-hours are spent each year in the keeping of these files."

Illinois



The Illinois Constitution is the basis of the government of the State. It defines the powers of the different branches of the government and the rights of the people.

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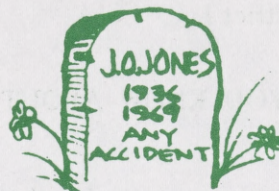
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SAFETY



SHOULD CONTACT LENSES BE USED BY FIRE FIGHTERS?

The Council on Occupational Health of the American Medical Association has prepared and approved the following statement as a guide for the use of contact lenses in industry.

"Many physicians believe that the substitution of contact lenses for spectacles in industrial workers is contraindicated in workers whose eyes may be exposed to dusts, molten metals, or irritant chemicals. Small foreign bodies, which normally are washed away by tears, sometimes become lodged beneath contact lenses, where they may cause injury to the cornea. Similarly chemicals splashed into the eye may be trapped under a contact lens and cause extensive corneal damage before the lens can be removed and the eye adequately irrigated."

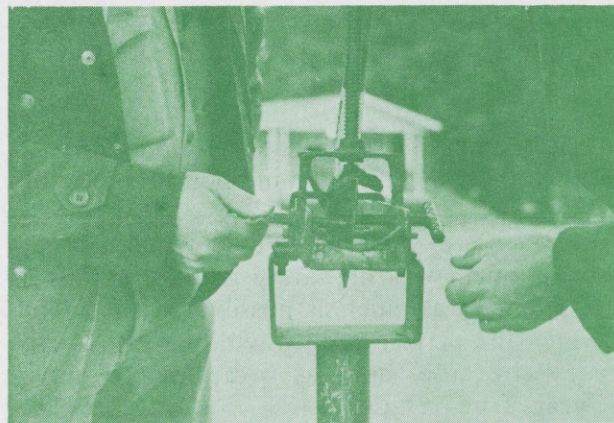
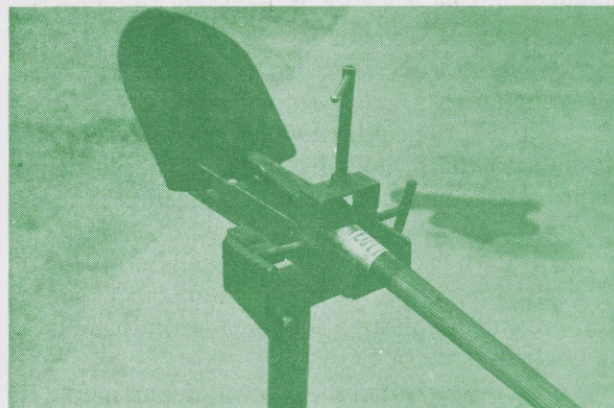
The Council on Occupational Health neither condemns nor approves the use of contact lenses. It does, however, recommend that plants evaluate use of contact lenses based on a study of the hazards of each job, the eye condition of each employee, and the visual requirements of the job. Contact wearers should be identified and known to the occupational health department, and the employee's visual acuity should be determined and recorded so that records can be kept in case of eye injury or eye disease.

The contact lens wearer should use approved face shields, conventional safety spectacles, or goggles for protection against job hazards.

In view of this statement and the high number of eye injuries suffered by fire fighters it would appear that contact lenses should not be worn by fire fighters.

HAND TOOL DEVICE STOPS HAND INJURIES

Because of the large number of hand



injuries, Forestry Foreman Eugene Neuman of the Humboldt Ranger Unit developed the device shown in the above photographs. As you can see, this device holds the tool firmly in position. Most injuries have occurred because bench vises can not hold tapered handles securely enough to prevent tools from turning or slipping as they are sharpened. When this occurs, it is not unusual for the hand or fingers to contact the cutting edge.

After the ranger unit supplied this device to their eleven stations, hand injuries from sharpening tools were eliminated. By the looks of this year's statistics, no ranger unit can afford to be without one. Should you desire more

information or the plans for this device, contact the dispatcher of District I.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT EYE SAFETY?

1. Safety glasses are spectacles that have shatter-resistant plastic or hardened glass lenses. True or false?

2. In handling strongly caustic chemicals, a faceshield gives better protection than a chemical goggle because it protects the face as well as the eyes. True or false?

3. Name three types of eye protectors that will safeguard the eyes from flying metal chips.

4. If a tool grinding wheel has an eye shield attached to the grinder itself, then people using the grinder need not wear safety goggles. True or false?

5. Contact lenses are an additional safeguard for people handling chemicals because they prevent a splashed chemical from touching the eyeball. True or false?

6. If every member of a department is wearing safety glasses with side shields, you have a 100 percent eye safety program. True or false?

7. Following exposure to a chemical splash, how long should the eyes be washed with water?

8. Are safety goggles heavy and sometimes hot?

9. If safety glasses do not have prescription lenses, a careful fitting is unimportant. True or false?

10. One of the best ways to get cooperation in wearing safety goggles or glasses is to publicize as much as possible any accident in which the person escaped without serious eye injury because he was wearing protective eyewear. True or false?

QUICK AS A WINK! . . . (?)

It was pointed out in a recent issue of the "Journal of the American Medical Association" that a blink of the eyes lasts one-fifth of a second. Furthermore, people normally blink about 25 times a minute. So . . . if you are driving your car for 10 hours at 50 mph, you are driving 42 miles with your eyes shut!

SEE THE MILESTONE!

Alaska may be the 49th state to enter the union but, come May, it will be the first state to put into effect a milestone safety law for the general public. While other states have similar legislation pending, Alaska's is the first law which provides that only glasses and sunglasses with safety lenses can be prescribed in that state. The law also prohibits the sale, distribution or delivery of eyeglasses or sunglasses made of cellulose nitrate or other highly flammable materials.

DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE USE OF HARD HATS

1. Don't wear a hard hat on top of any other cap or headgear. In cold weather close fitting winter liners that are designed for use with hard hats can be worn.

2. Don't drill ventilation holes in the shell. They will weaken it and also destroy its electrical insulating properties. Incidentally, too, they'll let the water in when it rains! A properly adjusted suspension system provides clearance for more than enough cooling air circulation.

3. Don't paint the shell. Solvents in the paint may soften the shell material and reduce its electrical insulating properties.

4. Do report any damage to the shell or the inner cradle for repair or replacement.

5. Don't try to repair a cracked shell. Once it's broken, a hard hat is valueless for protection from electricity and heavy impacts.

6. Do wear the hat so the protective shell sits squarely on the head—not tipped back or on one side.

7. Don't wear an electrical hard hat that looks defective in any way. Get a replacement.

8. Do treat hard hats and caps of all types with reasonable care. They are engineered to protect you but can lose much of their protective value when damaged. Don't throw them, drop them, sit on them, or do anything else that might weaken them.

SOUND ADVICE

A salesman asked where the manager's office was located. The girl at the information-desk directed him: "Follow the passage until you come to a sign reading 'No Admittance'. Then go upstairs until you see the sign 'Keep Out'. Follow the corridor until you see the sign 'Silence'. Then just yell."



"My unbreakable shoe lace in my safety shoe got caught in a conveyor belt!"

National Safety News, October 1969

SAFETY MOO-O-VES AHEAD-COWS GET GOGGLES



In New Zealand, after crews had laid natural gas pipeline through some pastures, the farmers discovered that their cows were going blind. After a thorough investigation, the Minister of Electricity announced that nobody had explained to the cows that it's dangerous to watch welders at work unless you wear dark glasses. As a result, a New Zealand firm has started producing Moo-Master Goggles for cows. From now on, the cows can watch all they wish and their eyes won't suffer.

CIGARETTE USE DROPS TO DECADE LOW MARK

Agriculture Department tobacco figures announced Monday showed that Americans smoked fewer than 202 packs of cigarettes each this year, the lowest per capita puffing rate in more than a decade.

The department report said total US consumption was estimated at 535 billion cigarettes in 1969, about one per cent less than indicated in September.

Thus, a spokesman said, this would mean a per capita rate of about 4,034 cigarettes this year for persons 18 and older, compared with 4,186 or more than 209 packs, in 1968.

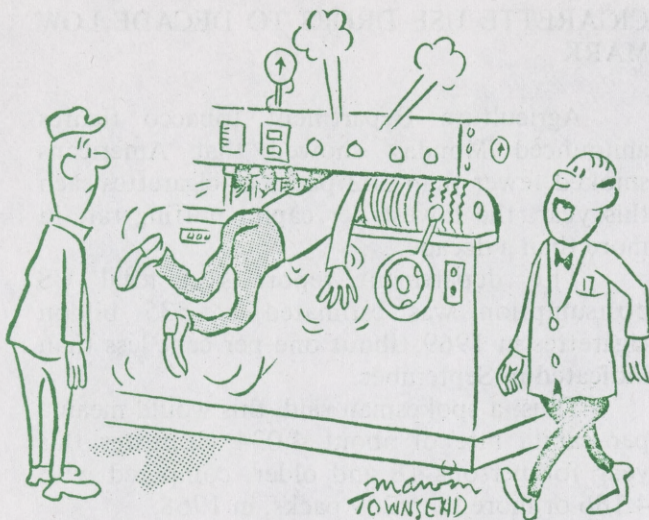
It would also be the lowest per capita rate since 1958 when Americans averaged 3,953 cigarettes each. The peak was 1963 when the per capita rate was 4,345 cigarettes smoked prior to the impact of the US Surgeon General's report on smoking and health.

"The cigarette price climb was no greater in 1969 than 1968," the report said, "but antismoking publicity intensified."

Officials added that further price increases and more "smoking-health publicity" along with slower economic growth could mean further reduction in 1970.



"We put out the fire with our fog-nozzle and now we have a serious fog hazard!"



"Don't just stand there! Push the reject button!"

WOULD YOU BELIEVE??

It takes 1,875 bolts and screws to put an automobile together, and only one nut to scatter it all over the road!

"O" INJURY RATE

The following is a letter to Deputy Dunow from Lewis Moran:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to congratulate you and Ranger Waddell of the Nevada-Yuba Ranger Unit for constant effort in performing operations without injuries.

A zero injury rate for two straight years demonstrates what can be accomplished when everyone does his part to prevent accidents. One can't improve on zero lost-time injury records.

Please pass on my congratulations to Ranger Waddell and his staff and my best wishes for another successful year in 1970. (Wouldn't it be something to go another year without a disabling injury?) "

CONGRATULATIONS DISTRICT III

The following is a letter to Francis Raymond from James Stearns:

"It has come to my attention that District III has made a considerable contribution to the 1969 safety effort of the Division of Forestry. They not only had the lowest injury rate of 13.9 lost-time injuries per million man-hours worked; but they were the only District to reach (exceed) their injury rate goal of 17.0.

Safety Coordinator Cash Hooper informs me that all Ranger Units within the District have been placing much emphasis on working safely. It is noteworthy that Nevada-Yuba has gone two years without a lost-time injury. No other ranger unit has accomplished this feat.

Please pass on to Deputy Fred Dunow and his staff my sincere appreciation for work safely done. I trust this year will see even greater achievement in preventing injuries to our people. It is possible if every manager and supervisor dedicates himself to safe work performance."

